

The Farmington Times

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President. Vice President. Sec'y and Treas.
THOS. D. FISHER, Editor and Business Manager.

FARMINGTON, MO., DECEMBER 27, 1907.

It's Taft and the Roosevelt pull against the field in the Republican tug of war for the presidential nomination, and a merry war it promises to be.

Secretary Taft has returned home from his cruise and his weight will now begin to be felt in the Republican tug for the presidential nomination to the extent of 300 pounds or more.

The Missouri Trade Unionist, a new labor organ to be published at Joplin, the first number of which is before us, has this to say of Hon. John L. Bradley:

John L. Bradley, Senator from St. Francois county in the last two legislatures, is being urged to stand for nomination by the Democratic party for State Auditor. Should Senator Bradley be nominated the anti-trust men will rally to his support. Bradley is a staunch friend of the people and the venerable Senator will find he is not forgotten by the working people for whom he fights.

Congressman M. R. Smith has been placed upon two important committees, Labor and Levies and Improvement of the Mississippi River. The Committee on Labor is one in which a large number of his constituents is interested, and Mr. Smith has been making diligent inquiry into the condition and needs of labor. The Committee on Levies and Improvement of the Mississippi River is one in which the whole middle west is interested and the interest now taken in the deepwater movement makes it all the more important.

The Southeastern Democratic papers are not in any haste expressing their preference for Governor. Two or three gentlemen from this section are mentioned as probable candidates, and the papers are presumably waiting until they settle the matter among themselves which one shall make the race. Naturally all loyal Southeastern Missourians would rally around a standard bearer from their own section of the State. They are waiting to see whether it shall be Vandiver, Fort or Oliver.

A GRIDIRON BOOM.

The Gridiron Dinner is an annual festivity of Washington City at which public men are grilled and roasted in a manner that passes for humor in the nation's capital. The twenty-third annual "roast" came off on the 14th inst., and the Washington correspondent of the Minneapolis Journal writes that paper that the streets and corridors were full the following day of echoes of the dinner and Governor Johnston's wonderful speech there; that it created a sensation and had the effect of bringing him once more to the fore as a presidential possibility. The correspondent then remarks: "One of the guests at the Gridiron dinner was Colonel Nelson, proprietor of the Kansas City Star, the greatest newspaper in the Missouri valley. He has announced publicly that he is now for Johnson for the nomination and will do all he can, in his newspaper and otherwise, to break Bryan's hold on Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Kansas."

We think well of Governor Johnston, as do Democrats generally. We recognize the force of character and strong personality of the man who succeeded in being elected Governor of a Republican State on the Democratic ticket, and under ordinary conditions he might be seriously regarded as an available man for the Democrats to nominate. But even then he would be seriously handicapped with such an announcement as the Minneapolis Journal's correspondent makes, that the Kansas City Star champ-

ioned his cause. Of course the Star would do all it could to break the hold of Mr. Bryan on the States mentioned for Governor Johnson or any other man. The Star masquerades as an independent newspaper, but is Republican at heart, and its millionaire proprietor, Colonel Nelson, has nothing in common with democracy. He would favor Governor Johnson's nomination or that of any other man than Mr. Bryan, and then his paper would support the Republican ticket, no matter who heads it.

"There is a tide in the affairs of men which taken at its flood leads on to fortune," but the tide is not ready yet to bear Governor Johnson on to the White House. The sentiment in the Democratic party is so overwhelmingly in favor of Mr. Bryan that nothing can turn it aside. Of course some of the old resisters of 1896 and 1900 are still chafing, but even a majority of them begin to see that if they are to maintain any standing in the Democratic party among the rank and file they must accept the principles for which the rank and file contend. It is because Mr. Bryan is in touch with their sentiments that he retains his popularity with the people and their confidence.

The recent ruling of the Post-office Department which, among other things, excludes from the mails second class matter newspapers that give credit to their subscribers beyond a limited time, strikes us as rather an extraordinary interference with one's private business affairs. It affects country papers especially in a vital way. Because of their nearness to the people and the personal acquaintance of the publishers of local papers with their subscribers, the credit system is as common with them as it is with country stores, and they are not to be classed with the numerous advertising publications that are forced on the people through the mails in various ways. Some ruling that would distinguish between the two classes of publications would be more to the purpose in relieving the mails of tons of cheap advertising publications. While we do not believe the Post-office Department intended its ruling as a blow at country papers, which are strictly local in character and interest, it has the effect of seriously crippling them. The legal right of the Department to make such a ruling is questionable, but as it has the power to arbitrarily exclude from the mails local as well as all other newspapers that do not comply with its mandate, the question of right seems to cut a very small figure. It's something like the case of the man whose lawyer told him that the officer who arrested him had no right to put him in jail. "Well," replied the incarcerated one, "you see I'm here."

What is the matter with the protective tariff, which our Republican friends insist keeps up the price of lead and wages of our miners, that the price of lead has dropped to 3 1/2 and 3 3/4 and the miners are working only half time? They will doubtless tell you that this is caused by the panic and the stringency of the money market, which would be a truthful answer. But doesn't that mean that supply and demand has much to do with both the price and wages? When the demand is great the tariff prohibits importations and permits manufacturers to levy and additional tribute on consumers over and above the legitimate price which supply and demand regulates.

An Object Lesson in Protection.

Probably the best endowed spot on earth in natural resources for the production of wealth is Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. Here are stored, near the surface, in easily accessible form, vast quantities of coal, iron, oil, natural gas, limestone, etc. Great forests of the finest timber, a fertile soil, abundance of pure water, and the union of two navigable streams to form a great natural artery of commerce, add to the abundance of mineral wealth extraordinary facilities for exchange.

In this favored spot grew up the earliest and greatest of our manufactures of iron, steel, glass, machinery, nails, hardware, engines, river boats, etc., and the most extensive operations in the mining and shipping of coal. From the beginning and continuously to the present hour, all these industries have been shielded from foreign competition by a protective tariff ranging from fifty to one hundred and fifty per cent.

Surely here, if anywhere, American Labor should have been abundantly rewarded and prosperous. Here, indeed, should we expect to see the highly protected American laborer rise in his majesty and loom like Saul among the prophets, high above the Pauper Labor of Europe.

Do we see it? Statistics recently and carefully taken from the official records by expert accountants in the employ of the Woman's Trades Union League, show that 89 per cent of the dead of Allegheny county have left no property, and that 3 1/2 per cent additional have left only enough to bury them and pay their debts. Another 4 1/2 per cent left less than \$5,000, and another 1 1/2 per cent less than \$10,000. This leaves but 1 1/2 per cent as the owners of all the property in a community of one and a half millions of the wealthiest people per capita on earth. We say all the property advisedly, for it was shown that practically all left by the 98 1/2 per cent was the proceeds of insurance policies.

On the other hand, we find in Allegheny county about eight hundred millionaires, including Carnegie's 700 millions, 200 each for Frick and Phipps, a dozen others of 50 to 100 millions each, and over one hundred others with over 5 millions each.

Here, then, we have unimpeachable proof of the failure—the utter, ignominious failure—of a protective tariff, tried for over a century under the most favorable circumstances, to "protect" laborers from the extortions of land and other monopolies. Here we have the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny and their many populous suburbs, with 800 dissolute millionaires of the Corey and Thaw stripe, and 1,500,000 pauperized slum-dwelling dwellers, slaves of the whistle, more than half of them imported pauper laborers, as the full fruits and the shining example of a "protective tariff."—W. H. T. Wakefield in The Public.

Gov. Black's Criticism of Roosevelt

Former Governor Black of New York, who placed Mr. Roosevelt in nomination at the Chicago Convention in 1904, said on that occasion: "I nominate for President of the United States the highest living type of youth, the vigor and promise of a great country and a great age—Theodore Roosevelt."

At the recent annual meeting of the New Hampshire Bar Association Governor Black was the principal speaker, and took occasion to discuss what he called "the dangers that beset our government," and the alleged responsibility of the President for their existence.

Never was the President mentioned by name or by title, but Black referred to the White House and "the most powerful influence," and made direct quotations from Roosevelt's addresses and writings that left no room for doubt that "the man on the barrel head had incited the mob," as Governor Black described his object, was none other than the President of the United States.

Governor Black referred to President Roosevelt as one whose cry was "not justice, but popularity; not fair play, but power." "He acts," said Governor Black, "not to command respect but to draw the crowd. There is only one test of the right and wrong for him, and that is, what does the majority want? No matter what may come to-morrow, if he can be cheered to-day."

"He fails to see the true relationship of things, and becomes involved in the delusion that the strength he uses is his own. No fancy could be wilder."

"Where is the end and what will it be?" Black asked. "In the time of such success and plenty as has [never seen its example in all

the ages of the world the spirit of unrest now stalks abroad, and is any man so dense he does not know unrest to be the seed of revolution?" "Am I wrong when I say that the Constitution seems less regarded as a guide and a shield and more in the nature of a hindrance? Am I wrong when I say that the conduct and teachings of the most powerful influence in the country are expressive of impatience and contempt for this ancient safeguard?"

"We have read that the President of the United States is in favor of a law making employers liable for injuries to their employees no matter how the injury results. That proposal arouses greater wonder than respect. It could serve only to open a new field to the indolent and vicious."

"We have read with astonishment and dismay the criticisms from the same high source of the conduct of the courts. Was this because these courts had proved recalcitrant to their high duties? Not in one instance."

Children Without Food in Berlin.

Berlin, Dec. 22.—The municipality is face to face with a very serious problem in connection with the supply of food to thousands of virtually starving children attending the primary schools in Berlin, whose numbers are greatly augmented this year in consequence of the industrial inactivity. Hitherto, the Children's Canteen Society has been able to cope with the task in a fairly satisfactory way by means of subscriptions from private sources, but the calls on its funds are this year so great that it will be unable to supply many of the children.

In the first week of December, according to official statistics from 245 out of the 285 primary schools, no fewer than 11,947 children attended school in most cases without breakfast and in all cases without the prospect of obtaining a mid-day meal at home. Of these, 4,498 receive a simple daily meal from the fourteen canteens belonging to the above mentioned society; the other 7,449 are totally unprovided for.

The question of the city's responsibility for the children has now been raised by the Socialists in the municipal council, who propose that the council should in future undertake the task. The society will be able to dispose of the sum of \$8,421.50, and this will all be taken up by the provision of a meal a day for the 4,498 children already on its books. Altogether, for the feeding of the 12,000 starving little ones during the winter \$87,500 will be necessary, and the council is to be asked to vote \$30,000 to make up the amount required and place it at the disposition of the society for administration. This course is suggested in order to obviate the loss of civic rights entailed by the children's parents should their offspring be directly fed by the authorities. Parents who do not send their children to school are fined unless they can give medical authority for keeping them home. Therefore, poor parents send children to school, even though foodless and miserably clad.

A Home Made Happy by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

About two months ago our baby girl had measles which settled on her lungs and at last resulted in a severe attack of bronchitis. We had three doctors but no relief was obtained. Everybody thought she would die. I went to eight different stores to find a certain remedy which had been recommended to me and failed to get it, when one of the store keepers insisted that I try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I did so and our baby is alive and well today.—Geo. SENECA, Holly Springs, N. C. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy always cures and is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by E. M. Leckman.

A Real Luther Coin.

The collection of coins of a St. Petersburg scholar, says the Berliner Tageblatt, was recently overhauled and a unique Luther coin was discovered. It came originally from Novgorod, where it was found in an old house which was being reconstructed. On one side is the head of Luther, which is also shown when the coin is reversed, but with a fool's cap upon his head. On the reverse side there is a likeness of the pope, which also appears when the coin is reversed, but the head is ornamented on the reverse side with devil horns. The Latin inscription explains that Luther becomes a fool and the pope a devil by reversing the piece. It is believed that there is no similar coin in existence.

Where the Shoe Pinched.

"If they don't quit making that child cry," sighed the flat dweller as his soba echoed pitifully through the court. "I am going to apply to the board of health and have it stopped. There's a limit to everything." "Why the board of health?" asked her friend. "I should think you would apply to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children." "I am not thinking so much of him," acknowledged the flat dweller contritely, "as I am of my own health. His constant sobbing is getting on my nerves so that I can't sleep."

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ARTIST NOT BUSINESS MAN.

Whistler Had Big Bank Account and Didn't Know It.

The Dundee Advertiser tells a story illustrating Whistler's forgetfulness and utter lack of business instinct. Being hard pressed for a debt and having finally been informed he would be sued unless a check for the amount was sent by return of post, the artist mentioned the matter to one of his friends who lived near him. Explaining that he had a few pounds in the bank, the exact sum unknown, he requested his friend to stop at the bank on the way to business to ascertain what was required to make his account good for a check of slightly over \$90, and to deposit that amount for him as a loan. The friend was quite willing, and in due time stood at the cashier's desk of Whistler's bank asking for the amount of that gentleman's balance, explaining his errand. The cashier was interested; went to the big book of balances, turned over a few pages, wrote down some figures, and in a moment placed them before the astonished friend. Whistler's balance was more than \$30,000. The artist was delighted, but found it difficult to remember when he had deposited so much money or where he had got it.

MISLEADING THE YOUNG IDEA.

Eloquent Lecturer Nothing More Than a Nature Faker.

The eloquent lecturer was discoursing on the wonders of nature, "Dismissing for a moment," he said, "did it ever occur to you that there is not a principle in mechanics, not a single ingenious device in the application of power, that has not been anticipated in the marvellous structure of the human body? Take the familiar instance of the cogwheel. The first cogwheels, so to speak, were the knuckles of the human mind. Double your fists, put them together in front of you, with the backs upward, placing each knuckle of one fist in the depression between two knuckles on the other fist. Holding them tightly together in this manner oscillate them back and forth, and you have the original geared machinery that suggested the cogwheel. When you go home, boys, place the knuckles of your fists together in this same way, put them under a heavy weight, and you will find that by imparting a cogwheel motion to them you can lift 250 pounds with perfect ease." When the boys went home, they tried it, and found it wasn't true. They had listened to another nature faker.

Cautious Answer.

The caution of the Aberdonian in giving an answer to a direct question was well illustrated the other day, when one was asked: "Was not your father's death very sudden?" Slowly drawing one hand from his pocket and pulling down his beard, the interrogated one cautiously replied: "Aye, it was unco' sudden for him. I never kent o' na foyther bein' in a hurry before."—Stray Stories.

No Matter About Him.

Mr. Landout—"Yes, sir, that horse is a beauty. You'll have to hold him in. Our terms are—pay in advance when you hire." Hon. Firstmount—"How are you 'frad'—haw—I shall come back without him—haw?" "No, sir. But he might come back without you!"—Stray Stories.

National political campaign next year. Subscribe for THE TIMES.

Smith's Kidney Remedy.

The only guaranteed kidney remedy. Buy it—try it—it costs you nothing if it fails. Price 50 cents. E. M. Leckman.

Charleston is to have an all night electric light service, 20 arc and 30 incandescent lights for \$2,300 a year on a ten year contract.

THE LOCAL MARKET.

Wheat	50
Barley	40
Oats	30
Hay	12 1/2
Straw	1 1/2
Butter	15
Eggs	10
Chicken	12
Duck	10
Geese	12
Pork	10
Beef	12
Lard	10
Salt	10
Honey	10
Corn	20

A Handful of Chaff is removed

in preparing every pound tin of Barrington Hall The Steel Coffee

This chaff is the yellow cellulose skin evidently placed by nature around the heart of the berry to protect it from insects. It certainly is not intended for human use, as tests have proven that when steeped alone it is undrinkable.

Its removal, therefore, leaves only the best part of the coffee, which can be used and its delicious flavor enjoyed without fear of ill effects.

No user of coffee should fail to try Barrington Hall. Besides being more healthful and delicious, it is more economical, as a 35-cent pound tin will make from 15 to 20 cups more of delicious beverage than will the same amount of ordinary coffee.

Give Us Your Grocery Orders.

Phone 12

HENDERSON MERCO.

A RELIABLE STORE

Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, executor of the estate of NOAH M. KIRKPATRICK, Dec'd, will make a final settlement of said estate at the next term of the Probate Court of St. Francois county, Missouri, to be begun and held at the Court House in Farmington, in said county, on the second Monday in January, 1908.

JOHN R. KIRKPATRICK, Executor.